

Major Crops of India



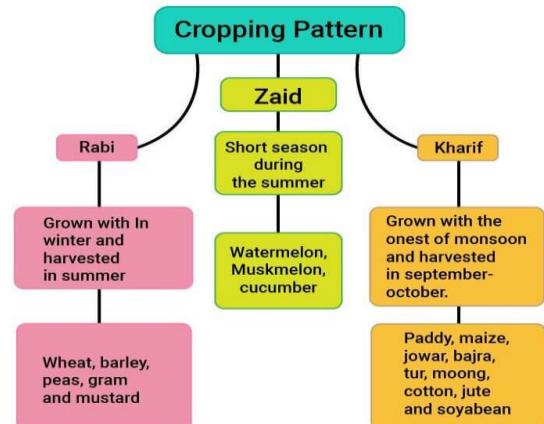
Agri + Culture = Agriculture

- Agriculture is made up of two words - 'Ager' + 'culture'
 - 'Ager' means Soil and
 - 'Culture' means Cultivation.
- Agriculture is defined as the art, science and business of producing crops and livestock for economic purpose.
- Livestock, fisheries, poultry etc. also comes under the allied agricultural activities.
- India is an agriculturally important country. Two-thirds of India's population dependent on agriculture.
- It is an age-old economic activity in our country.
- The transformation from a plant to a finished product involves three types of economic activities. These are primary, secondary and tertiary activities. Agriculture is a **primary activity**, which produces most of the food that we consume.
- It includes growing crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock.
- It also produces raw materials for various industries.



Major crops can be classified into

- The agricultural crop year in India is from July to June. The Indian cropping season is classified into three main seasons of cultivation:



S. No	Cropping Season	Time Period	Crops	States
1.	Rabi	Sown: October-December Harvested: April-June	Wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard etc.	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh
2.	Kharif	Sown: June-July Harvested: September-October	Rice, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut, soybean etc.	Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra
3.	Zaid	Sown and harvested: March-July (between Rabi and Kharif)	Seasonal fruits, vegetables, fodder crops etc.	Most of the northern and northwestern states

Crop Classification Based on Climate

Tropical	Temperate
These crops grow well in warm & hot climate	These crops grown well in cool climate.
These crops have short day response. E.g. Rice, sugarcane, Jowar etc.	These crops have long day response. E.g. Wheat, Oats, Gram, Potato, apple etc.

Classification Based on Life of Crops/Duration of Crops

Seasonal crops	A crop completes its life cycle in one season (3-4 months). E.g. rice, Jowar, wheat etc.
Two seasonal crops	Crops complete its life cycle in two seasons (6-8 months). E.g. Cotton, turmeric, ginger.
Annual crops	Crops require one full year to complete its life cycle. E.g. sugarcane.
Biennial crops	Crops require two year completing its life cycle E.g. Banana, Papaya.
Perennial crops	Crops live for several years. E.g. Fruit crops, mango, guava etc.

Crop Classification based on the type of produce

Food Crops	Rice, wheat, maize, millets — jowar, bajra, ragi; pulses — gram, tur (arhar) etc.
Cash Crops	Cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds, groundnut, linseed, sesamum, castor seed, rapeseed, mustard, etc.
Plantation Crops	Tea, coffee, coconut, arecanut, rubber and spices — cardamom, chillies, ginger, turmeric etc.
Horticulture	Vegetables — Onion, tomato, etc; and fruits — Apple, Orange, Mango, banana, citrus fruits, etc..

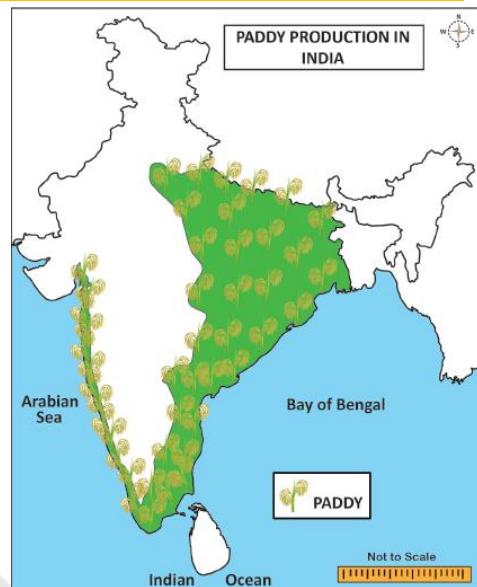
Other Types Of Agriculture

Silk farming	Sericulture
Bee keeping	Apiculture
Fish Farming	Pisciculture
Flower Farming	Floriculture
Cultivation of Grapes	Viticulture
Cultivation of Earthworms	Vermiculture
Vegetable farming	Olericulture
Garden cultivation and management	Horticulture

Rice

- Temperature: Between 22-32°C with high humidity.
- Rainfall: Around 150-300 cm.
- Soil Type: Deep clayey and loamy soil.
- Top Rice Producing States:
 - West Bengal
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Punjab
- It is the staple food crop of majority of Indian people.
- India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.
- In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro.

<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/stat/tab118.pdf>



Wheat

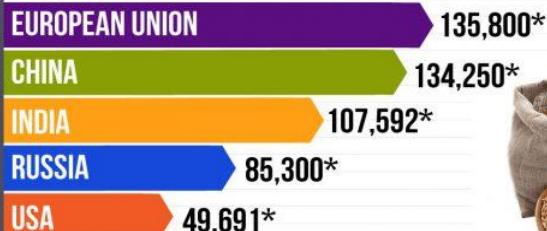
- Temperature: Between 10-15°C (Sowing time) and 21-26°C (Ripening & Harvesting) with bright sunlight.
- Rainfall: Around 75-100 cm.
- Soil Type: Well-drained fertile loamy and clayey loamy (Ganga-Satluj plains and black soil region of the Deccan)
- Top Wheat Producing States: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab
- India is the second largest producer after China.
- This is the second most important cereal crop and the main food crop, in north and north-western India.
- Success of Green Revolution contributed to the growth of Rabi crops especially wheat.

It is a rich source of calcium, thiamine, riboflavin and iron.

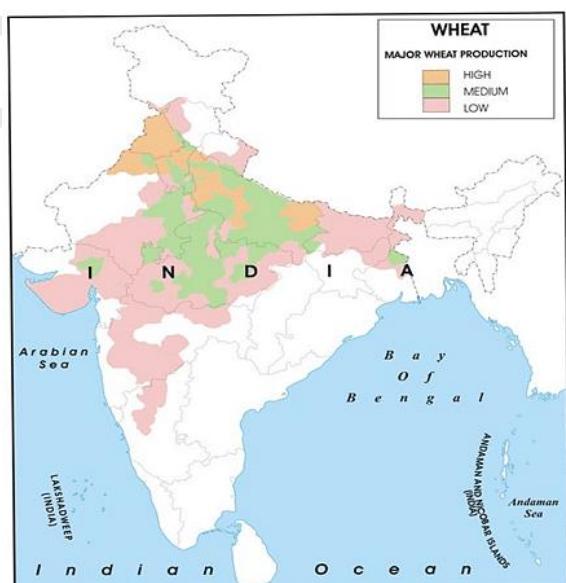
 tradologie.com
WORLD'S 1ST NEXT GENERATION B2B PLATFORM

TOP-5 WHEAT PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Volume In Thousand Metric Tons*



Note - Data sourced from credible sources and figures are approximations only.



Millets (Nutri-Cereals)

- Temperature: Between 27-32°C
- Rainfall: Around 50-100 cm.
- Soil Type: Can be grown in inferior alluvial or loamy soil because they are less sensitive to soil deficiencies.
- Jowar- Rain-fed crop grown in the moist areas with less or no irrigation.
- Bajra- Sandy soils and shallow black soil.
- Ragi- Red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils. (dry regions)
- These are also known as coarse grains, which have high nutritional value. Ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage.
- Jowar is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production.

Total Nutri / Coarse Cereals

Rajasthan
Karnataka
Maharashtra

Area under millet:
7.25 lakh ha
2013-14

51.44 lakh ha
1949-50

Millets production
in India

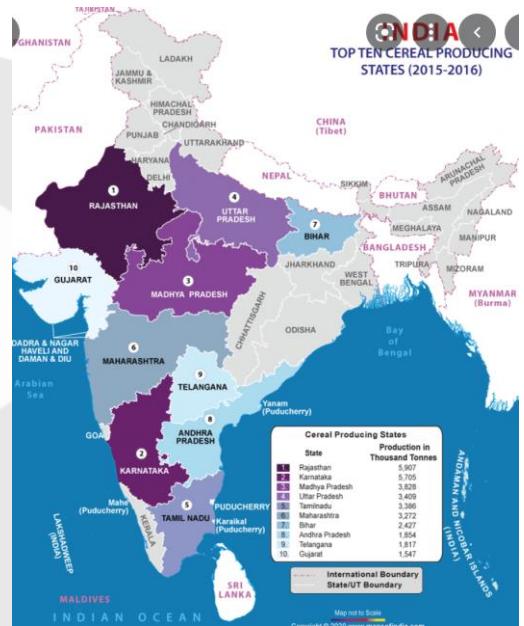
17.20 mn tonnes
2013-14

12.53 mn tonnes
1949-50



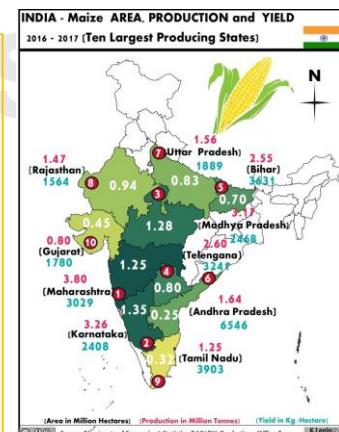
1111 Kg/ha
2013-14

387 Kg/ha
1949-50



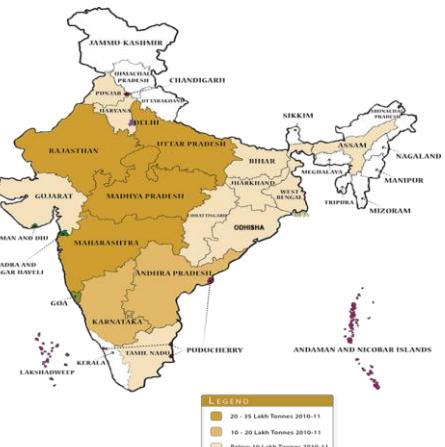
Maize

- Temperature: Between 21-27°C
- Rainfall: High rainfall.
- Soil Type: Old alluvial soil.
- Top Maize Producing States: Karnataka > Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra
- India is the seventh largest producer worldwide.
- It is used both as food and fodder.
- Use of modern inputs such as High-Yielding Variety seeds, fertilisers and irrigation have contributed to the increasing production of maize.
- Technology Mission on Maize is one of the government's initiatives for maize.



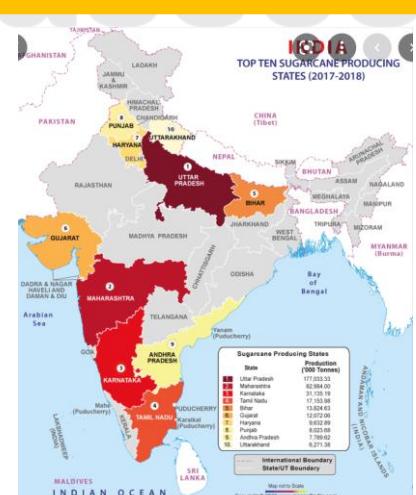
Pulses

- Temperature: Between 20-27°C
 - Rainfall: Around 25-60 cm.
 - Soil Type: Sandy-loamy soil.
 - India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.
 - These are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
 - Major pulses grown in India are tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas and gram.
 - Being leguminous crops, all these crops except arhar help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.
- Therefore, these are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.



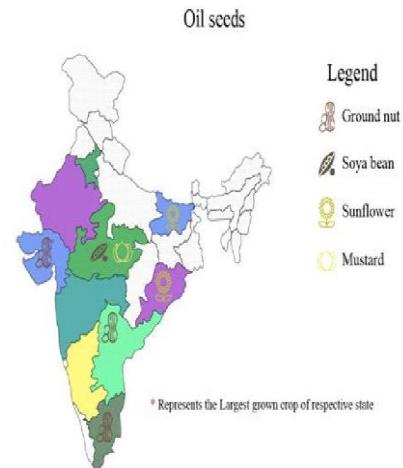
Sugarcane

- Temperature: Between 21-27°C with hot and humid climate.
- Rainfall: Around 75-100 cm.
- Soil Type: Deep rich loamy soil.
- Top Sugarcane Producing States: Uttar Pradesh > Maharashtra > Karnataka > Tamil Nadu > Bihar.
- India is the second largest producer of sugarcane after Brazil.
- It can be grown on all variety of soils ranging from sandy loam to clay loam given these soils should be well drained.
- It needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting.
- It is the main source of sugar, gur (jaggery), khandsari



Oil Seeds

- Temperature: Between 15-30°C
- Rainfall: Around 30-75 cm.
- Soil Type: Loam to clayey loam and well drained sandy loams.
- Main oil-seeds produced in India are groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum (til), soyabean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower.
- Most of these are edible and used as cooking mediums. However, some of these are also used as a raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.
- Yellow Revolution and Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) are examples of government initiatives for oilseeds.



- Groundnut is a kharif crop and accounts for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country.
- Linseed and mustard are rabi crops.
- Sesamum is a kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south India.
- Castor seed is grown both as rabi and kharif crop.

II. Oilseeds	
Groundnut	Gujarat
	Rajasthan
	Tamilnadu
Rapeseed & Mustard	Rajasthan
	Madhya Pradesh
	Haryana
Soyabean	Maharashtra
	Madhya Pradesh
	Rajasthan
Sunflower	Karnataka
	Haryana
	Odisha
Total Oilseeds	Rajasthan
	Maharashtra
	Madhya Pradesh

Horticulture Crops

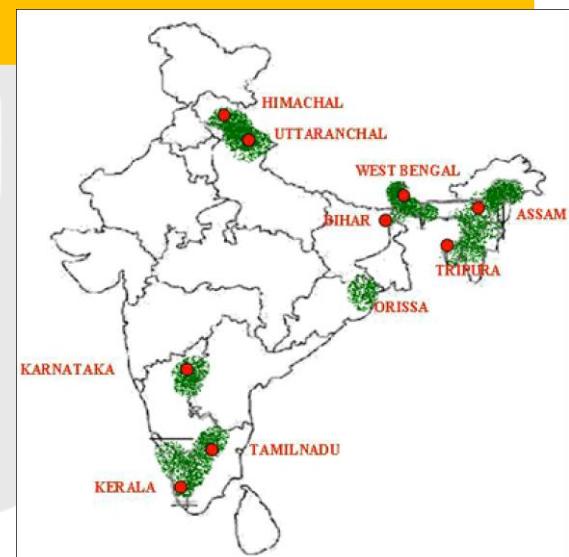
- Horticulture is the branch of agriculture concerned with cultivation, production and sale of fruits, vegetables, flowers, herbs, ornamental or exotic plants.
- India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables and it produces both tropical and temperate fruits.
- India produces about 13 percent of the world's vegetables. It is an important producer of peas, cauliflower, onions, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.
- Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are the major **Fruits producing States**, whereas Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Odisha are the major **Vegetables producing States** of the country (in order of production, as per the Third Advance Estimates of 2020-21).

Fruits	States
Mangoes	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
Oranges	Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya)
Bananas	Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu
Litchi and Guava	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
Pineapples	Meghalaya
Grapes	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra
Apples, Pears, Apricots and Walnuts	Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh

Plantation Crops

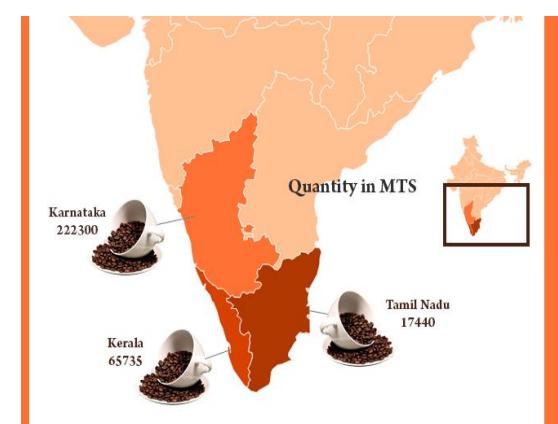
Tea

- Temperature: Between 20-30°C
- Rainfall: Around 150-300 cm.
- Soil Type: Deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.
- Top Tea Producing States: Assam > West Bengal > Tamil Nadu.
- India is the second largest producer of tea.
- It was introduced in the eastern hill slopes of India by the British.
- Tea is a labour intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to retain its freshness.



Coffee

- Temperature: Between 15-28°C
- Rainfall: Around 150-250 cm.
- Soil Type: Well drained, deep friable loamy soil.
- Top Coffee Producing States: Karnataka > Kerala > Tamil Nadu.
- India is the seventh largest producer.
- Coffee was initially brought from Yemen and introduced on the Baba Budan Hills.
- Hills with well-defined shade canopy, comprising evergreen leguminous trees provide the optimal condition for coffee cultivation that is why it is mainly concentrated in the hilly regions.
- Indian variety of coffee 'Arabica' is famous worldwide.



Rubber

- Temperature: Above 25°C with moist and humid climate.
- Rainfall: More than 200 cm.
- Soil Type: Rich well drained alluvial soil.
- Top Rubber Producing States: Kerala > Tamil Nadu > Karnataka.
- It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions, it is also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas.
- Rubber is an important industrial raw material.

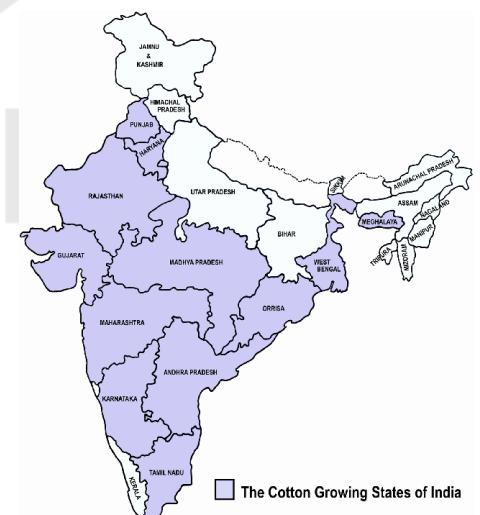


Fibre Crops

Cotton

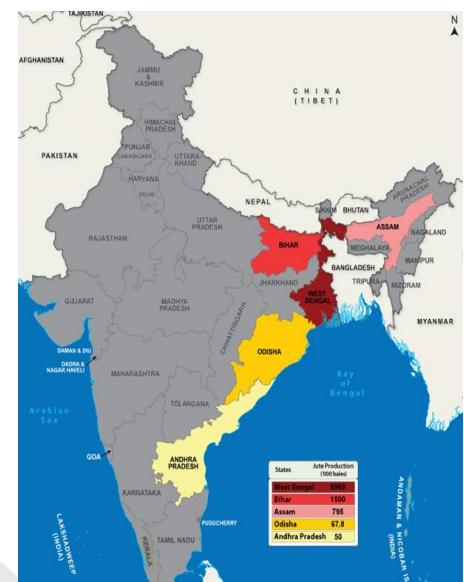
- Temperature: Between 21-30°C
- Rainfall: Around 50-100cm.
- Soil Type: Well drained black cotton soil of Deccan Plateau.
- India is believed to be the original home of the cotton plant. Cotton is one of the main raw materials for cotton textile industry.
- Cotton needs 210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine for its growth.
- It is a kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.
- Silver Fibre Revolution and Technology Mission on Cotton are the government initiatives for increasing cotton production in India.
- Cotton has been genetically modified into BT Cotton to fight environmental stress and pest attacks.

Cotton@	Maharashtra
	Gujarat
	Telangana
Jute & Mesta ^s	West Bengal
	Bihar
	Assam



Jute

- Temperature: Between 25-35°C
- Rainfall: Around 150-250 cm
- Soil Type: Well drained alluvial soil
- Top Jute Producing States: West Bengal > Bihar > Assam > Andhra Pradesh > Odisha.
- It is mainly concentrated in eastern India because of the rich alluvial soil of Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.
- India is the largest producer of jute.
- It is known as the golden fibre.
- It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts.
- Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing materials, particularly nylon.
- Golden Fibre Revolution and Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta are two of the government initiatives to boost jute production in India.



Sugarcane

Uttar Pradesh

Maharashtra

Karnataka

Parcham Classes

MCQ

1. How many crops are there based on seasons?

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 2

2. What is India's global rank in cotton production?

- a) 1st
- b) 2nd
- c) 3rd
- d) 4th

3. The Rabi crops are sown in which months?

- a. March-April
- b. June-July
- c. October-November
- d. January-February

4. Which of the following is not a Rabi Crop?

- a. Carrot
- b. Radish
- c. Pea
- d. Lady's finger

Explanation: The Rabi crops include wheat, barley, oats (cereals), chickpea/gram (pulse), linseed, mustard (oilseeds), peas, carrots, radish etc. Lady's finger is Kharif crop.

5. Match the columns

a. Largest litchi producing state in India	1. West Bengal
b. Cocoa producing state in India	2. Madhya Pradesh
c. Major wheat-producing states in India	3. Kerala
d. Major rice producing state in India	4. Bihar

a b c d

- a. 1 2 3 4
- b. 4 3 2 1
- c. 3 1 4 2
- d. 1 4 3 2

Global Cotton Producers

The ten largest cotton producers in the world are:

- 1. [India](#) - 6,188,000 tons
- 2. [China](#) - 6,178,318 tons
- 3. [United States](#) - 3,593,000 tons
- 4. [Pakistan](#) - 2,374,481 tons
- 5. [Brazil](#) - 1,412,227 tons
- 6. [Uzbekistan](#) - 1,106,700 tons
- 7. [Australia](#) - 885,100 tons
- 8. [Turkey](#) - 846,000 tons
- 9. [Argentina](#) - 327,000 tons
- 10. [Greece](#) - 308,000 tons

1. Ans:b
2. Ans:a
3. Ans:c
4. Ans:d
5. Ans:b



Parcham Classes